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by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, to consist of seven persons, one of whom is to be a representative of the labor interests; one a representative of the employing interests; one a lawyer satisfactory to the labor interests; one a lawyer satisfactory to the employing interests; one a former member of the judiciary of the state; and two other citizens of the state. The work of this commission will be to consider the subject of industrial accidents and the liability of employers therefor; to investigate and report upon the state of the law on the subject in the United States, and in foreign countries; and in particular to consider and report to the general assembly by act or otherwise, upon the question whether workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, and upon the questions of the fellow servant doctrine, so called, and upon the doctrine of assumed risks. The sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated for the use of this commission to be divided into commissioners' salaries, \$100 each, clerk's salary, \$150 and expenses of \$150.

There is a very strong lobby for the establishment of an eight hour work day for mechanics, workmen and laborers employed by the state, and cities and towns therein, and for the fixing of a rate of wages of employees on public works at \$2 per day, with a stipulation to that effect made a part of all contracts to which the state, or any municipal corporation therein, is to be a party, provided that this act does not apply to persons employed yearly in any of the public institutions of the state, or any city, county or town.

If, in the erection of an iron or steel framed building, the spaces between the girders or floor beams of any floor are not filled or covered by the permanent construction of the floors by the contractor or the owner of the building before another story is added to the building, a close plank flooring must be placed and maintained over such spaces, from the time when the beams or girders are placed in position until the permanent construction is applied. This and other provisions for temporary flooring are the subject matter of several bills looking toward the protection of employees during the erection of buildings.

GRACE SHERWOOD.

**Recall.** The holder of any elective office in any municipality in California, who has held office for four months, may be removed by the electors, in conformity with a law passed during the 1911 session of the California legislature. The procedure for the recall

is similar to that in use in a large number of cities. Petitions signed by twenty-five percent of the registered voters must be filed with the clerk and be accompanied by a statement of the grounds upon which removal is sought. This statement is printed upon the official ballot. Every petition must be examined by the clerk and if it is not sufficient an opportunity is given for its amendment; when found sufficient it is sent to the council. If no municipal election is to occur within sixty days, a special election must be called by the council to choose a successor to the incumbent whose removal is sought. Candidates for the office in question are nominated as in the general elections. The name of the incumbent is placed upon the official ballot without nomination unless he requests otherwise. The person receiving the greatest number of votes at such an election is declared elected and if it be other than the incumbent, the incumbent is deemed removed. The successor to any officer so recalled holds office during the unexpired term of his predecessor subject to the recall provisions of this act. Any one recalled or who has resigned, while recall proceedings were pending, is ineligible for an appointive office for one year.

Among the more interesting features of this law is a provision that a single petition may be circulated against more than one officer, and that a single election may accomplish the recall of a number of officials. The provision that the election is to be held at the time of the general election, if such election occurs within sixty days, is new among recall laws, and the provision that municipal officials must hold office for four months before being subject to recall is unusual, yet these provisions seem logical additions to the regular recall machinery.

S. GALE LOWRIE.

**Spanish Labor Legislation Since 1899.** Though the industrial development of Spain has been slow and is still far behind most other European States, her industrial population is large enough to demand attention to its grievances. Two regions, Catalonia in the Northeast and the Basque Provinces in the North, have nearly half the artisan population of all Spain, and have been the centers of numerous strikes and incipient insurrections in the past two decades. In the mining region of the Province of Vizcaya there have been seven local strikes and four general strikes between 1890 and 1906. The grievances of the Spanish artisans are unquestionably great; but not until the past twelve years has the government shown signs of awakening to